January 20, 1776. THE NUMBER 506.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY JOHN PINKNEY.

LONDON, *October* 29.

YESTERDAY, about noon, his majeſty went from the queen's palace to St. James's, attended by only two footmen behind his coach. About 10 minutes before 2, his majeſty got into the ſtate coach, attended by the duke of Ancaſter and lord Bruce, and proceeded to the houſe of peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, and a meſſage having been ſent to the commons, requiring their attendance, his majeſty opened the preſent ſeſſion of parliament with the following ſpeech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence, and aſſiſtance, on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

Thoſe who have long too ſucceſsfully laboured to inflame my people in America, by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe, in the moſt arbitrary manner, over the perſons and properties of their fellow ſubjects. And although many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequence of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it, yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the parent ſtate, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your laſt ſeſſion that a rebellion exiſted within the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance, conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority, and the coercive acts were adopted to eaſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war, ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan.

The object is too important, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation too high, the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many colonies which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tenderneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders, by the moſt deciſive exertions. For this purpoſe, I have encreaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land forces, but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to my kingdoms.

I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety, and protection, of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

When the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove, as ſoon as poſſible, the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authorize the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colony had never revolted.

GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of COMMONS

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies, as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burthen which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquility through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependence. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt, will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power.

Mr. PINKNEY,

AS the miniſtry, and their tools, have perſiſted in charging America with a deſire of independence, and, in ſpight of all the moſt ſolemn declarations on her part, that ſhe is ſtill (or rather, I hope, was) willing to be ſubject to Britain as compleatly as ſhe was in the year 1763, and as we have good reaſon to ſuppoſe, great as their luſt of power is, that avarice has the greateſt ſhare in influencing their conduct, and that therefore not merely an empty title to ſuperiority is claimed, or even a ſubſtantial revenue, but that ſomething more is inſiſted on, the total monopoly of our trade; I ſay, as theſe things are evident, we have juſt cauſe of complaint, and may well reſent ſuch low ſuſpicion, and baſe treatment. Whoever conſiders the acts of parliament, laying reſtrictions on the trade of the colonies before the year 1763, will be aſtoniſhed to find that the congreſs, after one of their petitions had been treated with contempt, and a bloody, perfidious, and inhuman war, was entered into againſt them, ſhould conſent that thoſe acts ſhould ſtill be binding on them! When we entered into an aſſociation not to trade with Great Britain, provided ſhe had been contented to try who could hold out longeſt, and ſee who would repent firſt, and make the firſt overtures of an accommodation, it would have been right to have contented ourſelves with our own manufactures: But when they not only laugh at our efforts in this way, and affect to deſpiſe our whole trade as of no importance to them, but alſo have, by levying againſt us a heavy and ſavage war, obliged us to incur many and great expences, and to neglect in many parts of our country, agriculture and manufactures, we muſt be fools indeed not to open our ports, and to try what value may be put on our trade by France and Spain, and how we may thereby influence them in our favour, and endeavour, by our trade, to procure every thing neceſſary for the ſupport of the war, and our defence and comfort. By doing this we pave the way to a powerful alliance, and by it may humble the pride of our enemies, may ſhew them we bid defiance to their attempts to enſlave us, and that, ſo far from being ſufferers for want of their trade, we can do ten times better without it. If the ports were open to all nations, except the Britiſh, we might ſoon ſink our paper money, and our eſtates would be of ten times their preſent value. Our tobacco, hemp, flax, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, iron, lead, ſtaves, and lumber; our wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, Indian corn, peas, beans, &c. &c. might be ſold for their real value, in caſh, or ſuch commodities as we might wiſh to barter them for: Our tobacco would then always command a good price, and ready money; we ſhould ſeldom get leſs than 30 or 40s a hundred for it in caſh; good wheat would ſell for 6 or 7 ſhillings a buſhel, and all other things in proportion; and, inſtead of paying the high price we now do for Britiſh goods bought of Scotch factors, at an extravagant rate after ſelling them our tobacco for a mere nothing, we ſhould buy every thing equally good, if not better, at half price, and often get them in exchange for articles of our produce, which now we never attend to: The truth of this can be aſſerted by thoſe who have traded in French, Spaniſh, Dutch, or Italian ports. Claret would then be as cheap as Madeira wine, and velvet as broad cloth, and rum, ſugar, molaſſes, wine, oyl, olives, French brandy, arrack, tea, ſpices, &c. &c. would be exchanged here for ſuch neceſſaries, or rarities, as would be wanted in the different ſhips, by the captains, factors, or men, and by their friends and cuſtomers, at the different ports they come from. Our ports would then be filled with ſhips, and our towns with reſpectable merchants; the value of our country would ſoon be known abroad, and numbers of people of ingenuity and property would come and ſettle among us. We ſhould have the trade protected againſt our preſent oppreſſors, the ampleſt means of defence afforded us, and even Great Britain herſelf would ſoon court our favour, and be willing to form a commercial league with us. Let any one conſider theſe things, and then let him ſay whether he would heſitate a moment to open our ports.

AN AMERICAN.

Mr. PINKNEY,

WHAT muſt the humane part of mankind ſay when they are told that orders have been given, by *the moſt gracious ſovereign*, to take away the Mediterranean paſſes from all American veſſels, that they might be taken by the pirates who infeſt thoſe ſeas? This is another inſtance of that depth of policy with which the preſent ſyſtem of deſpotiſm is laid, and of the unheard of cruelty with which it is to be executed. Every day brings to light ſome new refinement in villainy! It is an undoubted fact, that laſt ſummer an American at Leghorn with difficulty preſerved his paſs, and that was done as a favour to him, and by the particular interpoſition of powerful friends to the owner of the veſſel. The tories may deny this, but we have ſufficient proof in our poſſeſſion in a letter from the captain to his employer.

I am, AN AMERICAN.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I BELIEVE your correſpondent of the 10th inſtant, who propoſed the queſtion in gunnery, had too much reaſon to fear that but few amongſt us knew much about that matter. However, I have met with one or two, ſince that queſtion appeared, who profeſſed they could ſolve it, ſo that I ſuppoſe your Saturday's paper will abound with anſwers. If I ſhould be miſtaken in this conjecture, you may inſert the following ſolution, which was obtained in the following manner: Perpendicular to the horizon draw a right line, A C, equal to the height, which a body muſt fall to acquire the force of projection; at right angles to A C from the point C draw the right line, C E, equal to the horizontal diſtance of the object to be hit; from the point E draw E K parallel to C A, and equal to C A together with the height of the point of projection above the object; then with A and K as centres, and with the radii A C and K E deſcribe circles which will interſect each other in ſome point, which call F; join F A and F K. F then, from the known properties of the parabola, muſt be the focus of a parabola paſſing through A and K, or the parabola deſcribed by a ball ſhot from A, which will hit K. Biſect the angle C A F by the right line A B, which A B, as it is a tangent to the parabola in the point A, muſt be one of the directions ſought. The other is eaſily found; for as the diſtance given is not the greateſt range, the object can be hit by two directions. The elevation obtained was 56° 37'30" upon ſuppoſition that the author, who I declare is unknown to me, meant the horizontal diſtance of the object to be 8560. As there are various methods of ſolving ſuch queſtions, I ſhould be glad to ſee the queriſt's in your paper, and ſhall have no objection to carry on ſome little correſpondence with him through the ſame channel.

A. M.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, Saturday, November 11, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to ſuch proprietors of tobacco warehouſes and tobacco houſes in Virginia and Maryland as cannot ſpeedily have the earth of the floors of their houſes worked for ſalt petre, that they cauſe theſe floors to be ſoon dug up and left fine, looſe, and light, at leaſt 6 inches deep, ſuffering the tobacco ſtalks and traſhy leaves to be ſpread thereon, and leaving the doors open, eſpecially in dry weather, as often as convenience will permit, whereby the ſoil will be much the more impregnated with nitrous particles, the manufacture of ſalt petre facilitated, and the quantity thereof greatly increaſed.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Norfolk to the printer, dated January 7.

I DOUBT not you have heard before this of the furious cannonade with which the enemy opened the year. They began about 3 in the afternoon of new year's day, and continued, with very little intermiſſion, for 9 hours. Every thing that could carry a gun, from a frigate to a boat, played againſt us. Under the cover of their cannon, they ſet fire to the town in four different places, and made ſeveral attempts to land field pieces, but were repulſed with loſs. The horror of the night exceeds deſcription, and gives freſh occaſion to lament the conſequences of civil war. The thun-

der of artillery, the cruſh of falling houſes, the roar of devouring flames, added to the piteous moans, and piercing ſhrieks, of the few remaining wretched, ruined inhabitants, form the outlines of a picture too diſtreſsful to behold without a tear. I pray God I may never ſee the like again. We had 2 or 3 men wounded, none mortally; it is ſaid ſeveral of the enemy were killed. The large diſtillery down the river was ſet on fire the night of the cannonade, and 8 prowle's houſes, two or three nights after. In ſhort, deſolation and ruin have overſpread the face of the country, and the once populous town of Norfolk now reſembles, in miniature, the ruins of Palmyra! We have met with no loſs ſince our arrival in this place, excepting 3 men made priſoners by the enemy, nor have we had a wounded man, except 3 or 4 of a detached party, in a ſmall ſkirmiſh the night of our arrival; beſides theſe, we have had none hurt before or ſince the cannonade. I know not how long we ſhall ſtay here; at preſent, every thing appears in the greateſt confuſion.

We hear that 60 tons of ſaltpetre have been imported at Philadelphia, and that 1300 barrels of gunpowder are landed at different places to the northward; we underſtand a vaſt quantity more is ſhortly expected.

It is ſaid that an expreſs lately arrived at the congreſs, purporting that general Waſhington had ordered all the main artillery to Litchmore's Point, with a view to burn Boſton, which was thought very expedient; alſo that general Montgomery, with 3000 men, had joined colonel Arnold before Quebec, and were reinforced with 2500 Canadians; their army now conſiſts of between 5 and 6000 men.

We are informed that commiſſioners are abſolutely appointed by government to come to America, in order to negotiate terms of an accommodation.

It is confidently aſſerted that 600 Georgean troops had marched for St. Auguſtine, in order to ſubject that place in favour of the united colonies.

Died, in an advanced age, Mr. Alexander Craig, of this city. We have not time properly to characterize this worthy gentleman. He was always remarkable for his honeſty and benevolence.

The following malicious, falſe, and ignorant LETTER, from James Imrie to John Hay, merchant in Glaſgow, was lately intercepted.

NORTHAMPTON, December 16, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE laſt time I wrote you was by Mr. Hugh Riſk; ſince which I have not had the leaſt opportunity. I ſend this to Norfolk by a gentleman of my acquaintance, who ſays he will endeavour to forward it. There is but little chance of its getting to you, as the inhabitants of Norfolk are all on board the king's ſhips. The regulars and Virginians have had a battle. The former were defeated, with the loſs of about ſixty men. The ſoldiers rather behaved raſhly than bravely; for about one hundred attacked near three thouſand, well entrenched. It is a pity ſuch brave fellows ſhould die. There never were ſuch times in America as at preſent. We are in a very terrible ſituation; we ſhall either be obliged to take up arms or be confined; beſides, they have a very great antipathy to our countrymen, for what reaſon I know not. I am determined to ſtand out the war, and, if poſſible, take up arms on neither ſide. I am afraid the breach is now ſo wide as to be irreparable; the one country or the other muſt fall. I ſuppoſe we ſhall have bloody work by the ſpring.

Mr. Atchiſon wrote you a letter or two the other day; I hope one of them will get home. We feel for you very much, but cannot aſſiſt you in the leaſt. Caſh was never ſcarcer. I am afraid it will be the longer the worſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, lying within 12 miles of Richmond, on Deep Run, in Henrico county, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies extremely level. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame may know the terms by applying to Mr. John Miller, on the Brook, in Henrico county, who will ſhew the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. Alſo another tract, of 500 acres, or more if thoſe, conſiſting of high and low grounds, lying on James river, in Albemarle county, near the Seven Iſlands. There is on it a new dwelling houſe, not quite finiſhed, 2 ſtories high, 42 by 20, with 2 rooms on a floor, and a large paſſage above and below; alſo a very good double griſt mill, and ſcantling for ſeveral other houſes. The plantation is large, and well adapted for wheat, tobacco, and corn. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the ſame place. 6 m JOHN WARE.

To be SOLD at public auction, at the ſubſcriber's, on Thurſday the firſt day of February next,

SEVERAL HOUSES, ſundry kinds of houſhold and kitchen FURNITURE, as beds, tables, chairs, &c. too tedious to mention; alſo ſundry kinds of LIQUORS. The purchaſers are to have twelve months credit, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

2 THOMAS DONCASTLE.

On Thurſday the 22d day of February, will be SOLD at public auction, agreeable to the will of John Lafiſh, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the lower end of Charlotte, containing about 500 acres, whereupon are a good dwellinghouſe, out-houſe, two barns, an apple and peach orchard. The widow has her right of dower in the aforeſaid land, but intends relinquiſhing it to the purchaſer at the day of ſale. Eighteen months credit will be given, and bond, with approved ſecurity, required. 3 CHRISTOPHER BILLUPS, ex'cutor.

JULIA WHEATLEY,
MIDWIFE, &c. &c.

TAKES this method of informing the public that ſhe has removed from Norfolk to the town of Richmond, where ſhe propoſes to carry on her buſineſs as heretofore. She can alſo cure the moſt inveterate ringworms, ſcald heads, ſore eyes, and has a certain cure for the worms, gravel, and many other diſorders incident to both the ſexes. Her former ſucceſs in the cure of the ſeveral diſorders here mentioned, as well as in her profeſſion of a midwife, while reſident in Norfolk, ſhe hopes will entitle her to the favours of the gentlemen and ladies adjacent to Richmond.—Mrs. Wheatley's daughter alſo propoſes opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, and to inſtruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the French language, &c. alſo different kinds of needle work; the tambour worked and taught. The ſchool will be opened as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſcholars are engaged. She has already engaged near a dozen ſcholars, and will open the ſchool at the houſe in which ſhe now lives, in the town of Richmond, which is well accommodated for the purpoſe. The favours of all gentlemen and ladies will be thankfully acknowledged. 3*

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

A TRACT of LAND on Nottoway river, in Suſſex county, with ſeveral orchards thereon, and a plantation ſufficient to work 8 or 10 hands. The land is exceeding good for grain, and not inferior to any on the river. There are houſes ſufficient for the reception of a family, and would be a ſuitable retirement for any gentleman, expoſed on the large rivers, who is inclinable to remove into the country. It is the place where William Moore formerly lived. The land may be ſhewn to any perſon reſiding on it, and the terms made known by one who will attend for that purpoſe. 2*

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Joſeph Fyler, deceaſed, of King William, to make them known immediately to the ſubſcriber in Hanover, that proviſion may be made to diſcharge them; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.

2* JOHN BLACKWELL.

HANOVER, November 24, 1775.

I THINK it neceſſary to acquaint the public that I have diſcontinued Samuel Nuckols as collector for me. All thoſe indebted to me will be ſo kind as to make it convenient to pay me, if they have not money, by giving their notes. 1 THOMAS HIND.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in Fauquier county, the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a likely negro fellow, named GEORGE, about 20 years of age, near 6 feet high, ſtraight made, and talks ſlow. He was the property of one Hightower, in the lower part of Virginia, about 8 years ago, and was brought from thence by one Silveſter Adams, and it is probable that he may have gone that way again. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid fellow, and convey him to gaol, ſhall be allowed every charge agreeable to law, and for bringing him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges paid.

4 JOHN HUNTER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Albemarle, a mulatto fellow, named GABRIEL, about 52 or 53 years of age, and was formerly the property of Mrs. Thornton, who lived in York county, at the mouth of Queen's creek. He has a free woman for his wife, who goes by the name of Betty Baines, and lives in Gloucester county. It is likely he may be lurking about that place, or on the Eaſtern Shore, as he formerly lived there, and is well acquainted in all the lower parts. He plays exceedingly well on the violin. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, or delivers him to Reuben Jones, of this city, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward. JOHN HUDSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Iſle of Wight, in September laſt, a very black negro man, named TOM, with remarkable red eyes, well made, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 35 years of age. He has been on board with lord Dunmore's crew, and has twice made his eſcape. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. 3

FRANCIS BOYKIN.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, two ſteers: They appear to be about 5 or 6 years old. One of them is a black pied, with crooked horns, and one of his horns more crooked than the other. The other ſteer is a deep red, or brown, with a white ſtreak on his back, and ſome white on his belly. Their marks are a crop and three ſlits in the left ear, and a crop, nick, and underkeel, in the right. There is a ſmall part of the ear that hangs off from the other part, near the underkeel, which appears as if it had been ſlit. They have been upwards of a year at my plantation, and were appraiſed laſt year to 5l. GEORGE BOOKER.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a bay mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a ſtar in her face, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on her back, with ſome white on all her feet, and her left eye is white; ſhe is branded on the near buttock X, paces, and appears to have a fiſtula. Appraiſed to 7l. STANDLEY CHATFIN.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a ſmall brindle heifer, about 3 years old, unmarked, has ſome white under her belly and on her legs, and a white ſpot upon her rump, and appears to be with calf. Appraiſed to 1l. 10s. THOMAS WHITWORTH.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a dark bay horſe, 4 feet 5 inches and an half high, branded on the near buttock R, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and his near hind foot is white; he appears to be old, and has been worked. Appraiſed to 6l. MATTHEW HILLSMAN.

TAKEN up, in Cheſterfield, ſome time laſt fall, a red ſteer, remarkably poor, about 10 years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a half crop and underkeel in the left. MARY PATTESON.

To be RENTED for one year, or for a term of years,

THE well known ordinary in the town of Richmond, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber; the houſe is large, and very commodious, a good kitchen, dairy, meathouſe, new ſtable, that will contain 24 horſes; it is convenient to the courthouſe, therefore commands the greateſt part of the cuſtom of court days. For terms apply to

3* ABRAHAM COWLEY.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a dark bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 9 years old, and branded on the near buttock P; her mane hangs on the right ſide; ſhe has a ſprig tail, with much white on her back, and trots and paces.

JAMES BURNETT.

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the firſt day of* February, *at the town of* Mancheſter, *commonly called the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT one hundred Virginia born NEGROES, amongſt whom are ſome female houſe ſervants, a carpenter, and ſhoemaker. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond, with good ſecurity, required of the purchaſers. 4‡ DAVID MEADE.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD *by the printer hereof,*

A TREATISE *on the* MILITARY DUTY,

By adjutant DAVIS.

This pamphlet has met with the approbation of colonel BULLITT, and many other officers of diſtinction.

AT Marlborough Iron Works, in Frederick county, in Virginia, is immediately wanted a ſufficient number of hands to cut 5000 cords of wood. The caſh will be paid for any part of the above quantity that may be contracted for as ſoon as complied with. ISAAC ZANE.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 2, 1776.

A STORE to be LET for the enſuing year in this city. For terms apply to JOHN HOLT.

LATELY found in the neighbourhood of Williamſburg, by a negro boy, a white linen ſhirt, marked IH, a muſlin ſtock, a pair of worſted ſtockings, and a waiſtcoat without ſleeves. The owner is deſired to apply to the printer.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Cumberland county, ſome time in December, 1774, TOM, a likely negro man, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, with very full eyes. One of his thighs is broke juſt above his knee, as alſo one of his arms juſt above his wriſt, which I think leaves a ſcar. I believe he has alſo a ſcar on one ſide of his forehead, and one on one of his legs; he is a handy fellow in a houſe or ſtable, very ſenſible, exceeding talkative, and fond of ſtrong drink. He rides and dances well, and was formerly the property of Mr. Aylett, in King William county, and called by major Carter, deceaſed. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward if taken in this colony, and TEN POUNDS if taken out.

JOHN SCOTT.

A BOX marked R S L, with a crow's foot below the S, number 1, containing Iriſh linen (agreeable to Mr. Samuel Gift, of London, whoſe letter came over in the Elizabeth, captain Leitch, and bill of loading, &c.) ſhould have been lodged in care of Mr. Thomas Shore, in Peterſburg, laſt fall. If any gentleman in whoſe care the box hath fallen will pleaſe to inform me where it is, or, more particularly, will pleaſe to ſend it to the care of Mr. David Roſs, of Peterſburg, or Mr Robert Donald, of Warwick, who will immediately pay the charge of conveyance, will much oblige

1* RICHARD STITH.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high cheek bones, ſallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, two ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Surry county, on the 3d. of December 1775, a negro man named Frank, and ſays he belongs to Walter Gwin of Portſmouth; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and is dreſſed like a ſailor. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying as the law directs. THOMAS WALL, gaoler.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

LOST, of the troops that went from *Williamſburg* to *Hampton*, on *Thurſday* night the 26th of *October* laſt, a very large ſorrel horſe, branded on one or both of his buttocks I B, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots hard, and gallops well. Any perſon delivering the ſaid horſe to Mr. *James Somerville*, merchant in *Fredericſburg*, to Mrs. *Stevens*, at *Culpeper* courthouſe, or to Mr. *William Finnie*, of *Williamſburg*, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

EDWARD STEVENS.